

testimony on a computer disk formatted and suitable for use by the Committee. Further, each witness is required to submit by way of electronic mail, one copy of his or her testimony in a format determined by the Committee and sent to an electronic mail address specified by the Committee.

(c). Each member shall be limited to five (5) minutes in questioning of any witness until such times as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the Committee shall decide otherwise.

(d). The Chairman and Vice Chairman or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such time as the Chairman and Vice Chairman or the Ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5(a). A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the Committee if a written request by a Member for such information has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee to include legislative measures or subject on the Committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b). Notice of, and the agenda for, any business meeting of the Committee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least two days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee. The Clerk shall promptly notify absent members of any action taken by the Committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

QUORUM

Rule 6(a). Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), eight (8) Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee. Consistent with Senate rules, a quorum is presumed to be present unless the absence of a quorum is noted by a Member.

(b). A measure may be ordered reported from the Committee unless an objection is made by a Member, in which case a recorded vote of the Members shall be required.

(c). One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the Committee.

VOTING

Rule 7(a). A Recorded vote of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member.

(b). Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only for the date for which it is given and upon the terms published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8. Witnesses in Committee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Committee deems it to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee, and at the request of any Member, any other witness, shall be under oath.

Every nominee shall submit a financial statement, on forms to be perfected by the Committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accu-

racy. All such statements shall be made public by the Committee unless the Committee, in executive session, determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the Committee are urged to make public a complete disclosure of their financial interests on forms to be perfected by the Committee in the manner required in the case of Presidential nominees.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by, or confidential material presented to the Committee or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee hearing tends to defame him or her or otherwise adversely affect his or her reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony of evidence.

BROADCASTING OR HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the sight, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 12. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee; Provided, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least seven (7) days in advance of such meeting.

.50 CALIBER SNIPER RIFLES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last week the Violence Policy Center released a report entitled "Just Like Bird Hunting: The Threat to Civil Aviation From .50 Caliber Sniper Rifles." This report discusses the range and power of the .50 caliber sniper rifle and its ammunition, and highlights the potential threat this weapon poses to airports and aircraft. The idea that terrorists can legally obtain these weapons should shake us up and force us to act immediately.

The .50 caliber sniper rifle is among the most powerful weapons legally available. According to the VPC's report, a .50 caliber sniper rifle is capable of accurately hitting a target over a thousand yards away and the ammunition available for the .50 caliber includes armor-piercing, incendiary and explosive bullets. The report also cites the U.S. Army's manual on urban combat which states that .50 caliber sniper rifles are designed to attack bulk fuel tanks and other high-value targets from a distance, using "their ability to break through all but the thickest shielding material."

One of the most disturbing parts of the report comes from the leading

manufacturer of .50 caliber sniper rifles, Barrett Firearms. According to the VPC report, a brochure advertising the .50 caliber sniper rifle states, "The cost-effectiveness of the Model 82A1 cannot be overemphasized when a round of ammunition purchased for less than 10USD—U.S. Dollars—can be used to destroy or disable a modern jet aircraft."

I believe the easy availability and the increased popularity of the .50 caliber sniper rifle poses a danger to homeland security, as well as airline safety. That's why last year I cosponsored Senator FEINSTEIN's Military Sniper Weapon Regulation Act. This bill would change the way .50 caliber guns are regulated by placing them under the requirements of the National Firearms Act. This would subject these weapons to the same regimen of registration and background checks as other weapons of war, such as machine guns. This is a necessary step to assuring the safety of Americans.

The .50 caliber sniper rifle is among the most powerful, and least regulated, firearms legally available. Tighter regulation is needed. If Senator FEINSTEIN's bill is reintroduced, I urge my colleagues to support it.

IN HONOR OF DR. F. MARIAN BISHOP

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay special tribute to a wonderful Utah doctor, F. Marian Bishop, Ph.D., M.S.P.H., who has dedicated her life to the practice of family medicine. Her shining example of service and dedication to the health and well being of people across America is truly extraordinary.

Dr. Bishop was recently named the recipient of the John G. Walsh Award by the American Academy of Family Physicians, AFP, because of her dedicated, long-term commitment to furthering the development of family practice. This award is one of the highest honors presented by the Academy.

In addition, Dr. Bishop has also received the United States Public Health Service Director's Award from the National Health Service Corps in 1990; the 2001 Women Who Make A Difference Award from the International Women's Forum; and in 2000 the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine, STFM, Foundation created the F. Marian Bishop Scholars program to benefit future students.

Dr. Bishop is currently a professor and chairman emeritus of the Department of Family and Preventative Medicine at the University of Utah. The knowledge and enthusiasm she has shared with countless students have been felt by many and have helped provide the impetus for many future family practitioners.

Dr. Bishop is a tireless advocate for the development of family practice and has served in many positions to further promote this wonderful field of medicine. She has assumed leadership positions for the Department of Health and

Human Services in several areas including: peer review; Area Health Education Centers; title VII health professions; and the External Advisory Panel for Primary Care. She was instrumental in developing the Committee for the Departments of Family Medicine Grant Reviews and chaired the National Advisory Council on Health Professions Education. She is currently serving as the vice president for the Council on Graduate Medical Education for the Health Resources and Services Administration.

She has also served in many capacities in Utah State government including as: a member of the Utah Task Force on Rural Health Policy Development, chairwoman of the Rural Medical Financial Assistance Committee, and a member of the Preventive Health Care Services Technical Advisory Group for the Utah Health Policy Commission.

I am also particularly grateful for the service Dr. Bishop has given me as a member of my Utah Women's Advisory Committee. She has been a valuable asset on this committee providing me with input and excellent ideas concerning women's health issues.

Dr. Bishop can also add author to her long list of accomplishments. She has published several important articles in such prestigious publications as: the *British Journal of Medical Education*, the *Journal of Practical Nursing*, the *Journal of Community Health*, and the *Textbook of Family Practice*. She is currently serving as the chairwoman for the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

Sadly, Dr. Bishop is now battling her own personal health crisis. I sincerely hope she is able to draw upon the strength and courage she imparted to the many people she touched throughout her medical and teaching career to ease her own pain and suffering. The service she has so unselfishly given to students, patients, and the medical community is exemplary and the contributions she made to the field of family practice will be felt for years to come. I am grateful for the opportunity today to honor this wonderful doctor, mother, and woman.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING CINDY DWYER

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask that the following statement from our former colleague, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, be printed in the *RECORD*. Senator Kerrey is providing this statement concerning a former member of his Senate staff who is presently serving as my scheduler.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

We Americans have been taught to believe our share of myths. Myths are not lies; they are, like George Washington's decision to tell the truth about a fallen cherry tree, sto-

ries with a purpose. The purpose, however, is not always benign. Malignant myths have their roots in the soil of despair. They are told by those who do not believe in the possibility of human beings being motivated by the desire to do good.

Among the most destructive of cynical myths is that people who work for politicians are old corrupt hacks who only care about keeping their bosses in power. Cindy Dwyer is living evidence that the cynics are wrong, and what is most wonderful about Washington, DC, is that her story is not unique.

Cindy was 20 years old and a junior in college when she volunteered for a Senate campaign in South Dakota. Her candidate won and she went back to school. When she finished, her candidate, now a Senator, called to offer her a job. Cindy rolled the dice and said yes.

In the Senator's office she met and became friends with a legislative assistant by the name of Tom Daschle. She stayed for a few years and then moved back to South Dakota to teach kindergarten. Not long after settling back into private life her legislative assistant friend called to say he was running for Congress. He offered her a job in his campaign. Tom Daschle won that race and Cindy raced back to DC where she served as his scheduler. When Tom made a successful run for Senate in 1986, she moved over to his Senate office to become his press secretary.

And that is where I come into her story. In late 1987 I decided I would become a candidate for U.S. Senate. I had learned enough to know that my most important hire would be the person who did my scheduling and I learned that Cindy just might be willing to join our campaign. Fortunately for me and unfortunately for my opponent Cindy said yes. And, when the campaign was over I asked her to move to Washington one more time.

For the 12 years I served Nebraskans in the Senate she managed my most valuable commodity: my time. She helped me do my job much better than I could have without her. She extended my reach, increased the scope of my vision, and broadened the number of volunteer partners at home. She never failed to return a phone call. She could say no and make it sound like yes. She wouldn't leave the office until my plane was safely on the ground. If her salary were calculated by the hour, she would have been among the lowest paid people in the American workforce.

But Cindy, like most of the other young people in Washington, does not do what she does in order to reap financial rewards. She does what she does because she loves our country, wants to make it a better place, seeks to increase citizen confidence that our Government is "of, by and for the people," and thinks her greatest accomplishments were when she used the power of the office for the good of just one person in trouble.

It seems a perfect ending to a heroic story that Cindy went to work for Senator Tim Johnson and helped him win one of the most difficult campaigns in 2002. So it is that she will spend her last day doing the same thing she did on her first: working for the people of South Dakota. It is just as perfect that in many ways Cindy's nearly 28 years of service in Congress were spent doing many of the same things she did when she taught preschool and kindergarten. Members of Congress were behaving like children long before psychiatrists recommended that we get in touch with our inner child.

Cindy Dwyer always stayed in touch with her inner teacher. She mentored every young staffer who had the good fortune to fall under her authority. She never hoarded her good advice or good wishes. She took delight when others learned from her and succeeded

because of it. Most importantly Cindy gave delight to anyone who spoke with her on the phone. For no gift can match the jolt of good news from her joyful voice shouting out: "How are you doing?"

The answer, is that thanks to Cindy we are doing just fine. •

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EFFORTS OF THE DELAWARE MENTORING COUNCIL

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the good work of the Delaware Mentoring Council and to celebrate the efforts of mentors across our great country. With the designation of January as National Mentoring Month, we focus national attention on the need for mentors, as well as how each of us—individuals, businesses, schools and community groups—can work together to increase the number of mentors and assure brighter futures for our young people.

Mentors serve as role models, advocates, friends, and advisors. Numerous studies document that mentors help young people augment social skills, enhance emotional well-being, improve cognitive skills, and plan for the future. For some children, having a caring adult mentor to turn to for guidance and encouragement can make the crucial difference between success and failure in life.

Delaware has been showing communities across the country the power of mentoring for quite a while. Mentoring has become an integral part of our school system in Delaware and is one of the keys to improving academic achievement among at-risk students.

As Governor, I helped recruit thousands of mentors as part of a statewide effort and was actively involved in recruiting individuals, churches, service clubs, students, and corporations to help in mentoring Delaware's at-risk children. I first experienced the joy of mentoring in 1997 when I became a mentor to Darryl Burton, a fifth grader at Wilmington's Warner Elementary School. More than 5 years later, we now meet at Delcastle High School, where he is a freshman, every week during the school year. I know from personal experience that there are few things more rewarding than making a difference in the life of a child. Literally hundreds of mentors have said to me of their mentoring experience over the past 6 years, "I know I'm helping the young person that I mentor, but I get even more out of it than they do."

We are making great strides in the First State in helping thousands of additional students realize their full potential, along with Delaware's rigorous academic standards. The Delaware Mentoring Council is, in large part, leading the way. We must continue to work to level the playing field and give every child the tools they need to succeed in school and in life.

I am proud to be part of Delaware's army of mentors. We know that there are thousands of other students in our schools who would benefit greatly from